SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 3rd May 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1893.	1893.	
	Monthly.					
1	Arya Pattra	Bareilly ...	Jagdambá Sahai ...	For April ..	30th April ...	325 copies.
2	Kayasth Pattriká ...	Lucknow ...	Devi Prasád ...	" " ...	27th " ...	217 "
3	Khiyálát-i-Hamidi ...	Sambhal (Moradabad).	Hamid-ul-din ...	" " ...	2nd May ...	600 "
4	Vaishya Hitkárí	Meerut ...	Mohan Lál ...	" " ...	30th April ...	...
	Bi-monthly.					
5	Hálat-i-Hind	Allahabad ...	Babu Khán ...	30th April ...	3rd May ...	400 copies.
6	Khurshaid-i-Nánpárá ...	Nánpára, Bahraich.	Maulvi Yahya ...	16th " ...	" " ...	...
	Tri-monthly.					
7	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	14th April ...	28th April ...	347 copies.
8	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	22nd & 30th " ...	28th April & 2nd May.	200 "
9	Indian Graphic	Lucknow ...	Mahárój Krishna ...	30th " ...	2nd May ...	180 "
	Weekly.					
10	Agra Akhbár	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	21st April ...	1st May ...	265 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(*continued*).			1893.	1893.	
	Weekly—(continued).					
11	Agra Punch	Agra ...	Ahíd-ul-dín Beg ...	24th April ...	28th April ...	210 copies.
12	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	25th " ...	27th " ...	65 "
13	Akhbár-i-Islám	Agra ...	Islám Company ...	30th " ...	30th " ...	...
14	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sá'id ...	26th " ...	" " ...	625 copies.
15	Anís-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Rám Chandra Vaishya.	29th " ...	2nd May ...	590 "
16	Anís-i-Oudh	Rae Bareli ...	Muhammad Abbás...	15th " ...	1st " ...	...
17	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Vishun Lál ...	29th " ...	3rd " ...	158 copies.
18	Kzád...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	28th " ...	1st " ...	250 "
19	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnám Singh ...	23rd " ...	27th April ...	450 "
20	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	24th " ...	30th " ...	500 "
21	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prásad ...	29th " ...	1st May ...	250 "
22	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain	1st May ...	3rd " ...	446 "
23	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	24th April ...	28th April ...	300 "
24	Gorakhpur	Ditto ...	Ahmad Abdul Karim,	9th " ...	" " ...	...
25	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá	26th " ...	" " ...	300 copies.
26	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	23rd " ...	" " ...	150 "
27	Kárnámah	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	25th " ...	" " ...	275 "
28	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	29th " ...	3rd May ...	44 "
29	Mihr-i-Nímroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	28th " ...	2nd " ...	400 "
30	Naiyar-i-Ázam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	24th " ...	29th April ...	250 "
31	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	26th & 29th " ...	29th April & 2nd May,	223 "
32	Naaím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	30th " ...	2nd May ...	450 "
33	Násir-i-Hind	Do. ...	Muhammad Ali ...	24th " ...	27th April ...	40 "
34	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	24th, 27th & 30th April.	27th & 30th April & 2nd May.	250 "
35	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	29th " ...	2nd May ...	196 "
36	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	27th " ...	1st " ...	450 "
37	Police News	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	24th " ...	29th April ...	...
38	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	" " ...	" " ...	220 copies.
39	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" " ...	28th " ...	350 "
40	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	23rd " ...	" " ...	150 "
41	Sitára-i-Hind	Ditto ...	Banwári Lál ...	20th & 28th April ...	27th April & 1st May	130 "
42	Soldier	Ditto ...	Máháraj Baldeo Singh.	21st " ...	1st May ...	200 "
43	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	27th " ...	30th April ...	304 "
44	Tútí-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	24th " ...	28th " ...	150 "
45	Urdu Akhbár	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	24th & 30th " ...	27th April & 3rd May.	125 "
	Daily.					
46	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	27th April to 3rd May	27th April to 3rd May	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government).
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
47	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtáz-ul-din ...	25th & 28th April ...	27th & 30th April ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
	HINDI.					
	Monthly.					
48	Máthur Vaishya Sukhdáyak...	Agra ...	Babu Lál ...	For April ...	29th April ...	250 copies.
	Weekly.					
49	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	24th April ...	27th April ...	116 copies.
50	Gosewak	Benares ...	Jagat Naráyan ...	27th " ...	28th " ...	...
51	Khichri Samáchár ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasád ...	22nd " ...	29th " ...	400 copies.
52	Nágri Nírad	Ditto ...	Kashi Prasád ...	27th " ...	30th " ...	200 "
53	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth ...	" " ...	29th " ...	500 "
54	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chálak Dán...	24th " ...	28th " ...	100 "
	Daily.					
55	Hindustán	Kálakankar (Partábgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukla...	26th April to 2nd May,	27th April to 3rd May	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Monthly.					
56	Árya Darpan	Sháhjahánpur...	Bakhtáwar Singh ...	For April ...	3rd May ...	500 copies.
57	Mazhar-ul-Zirát ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" " ...	27th April ...	80 "
	Weekly.					
58	Káshi Pattrika	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	28th April ...	30th April ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(*continued*).			1893.	1893.	
	Bi-weekly.					
59	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	19th, 22nd & 26th April.	30th April ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
60	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	26th April ...	29th „ ...	320 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
61	Nyáya Sudhá	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	24th April ...	27th „ ...	450 „

I.—Political and Foreign.

Hindustán. April 29th, 1893.

Viceroy's speech at Rewah.

1. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th April, in commenting upon the Viceroy's speech at Rewah, observes that if the Viceroy went to Rewah for relaxation and had no time to inquire into the grievances of the petitioners, His Excellency need not have received their petitions. If they were satisfied with His Excellency's reply to their petitions, as stated by the *Pioneer*, they would have been still more so had His Excellency himself thoroughly inquired into their grievances; their complaints in connection with the Council, the heavy revenue assessments, and the police, are entitled to full consideration. No doubt the system of paying revenue in cash, which is in vogue in British India and other civilized countries, is a very convenient one, as declared by Lord Lansdowne; but in Rewah and other such Native States the system of paying revenue or rent wholly or partly in kind has existed from time immemorial and possesses some important advantages. It saves the cultivators from the necessity of borrowing money from the village money-lenders at high rates of interest to pay rent; and the landlords and chiefs, who require a large quantity of grain for the use of their servants and animals, have not to purchase grain in the market at high rates. The petitioners need not have referred to the land disputes, which can best be settled by courts of law. As regards the rigour of the forest laws, the people have obviously no desire to cut entire trees, including the roots. The *Hindustán* is very much pleased with the terms in which Lord Lansdowne referred to the education of the young Mahárája and the growing prosperity of the State. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* observes that the inhabitants of Rewah are, rightly or wrongly, under the impression that they have grievances, and that therefore it would have been well if the Viceroy had made an independent inquiry, and not through the Political Agent.

Jám-i-Jamshed. April 23rd, 1893.

Alleged ill-treatment of the late Sahibzada Safdar Ali Khán's mother and wives by the Council of Regency, Rámpur.

2. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 23rd April, complains of the alleged ill-treatment by the Rámpur Council of Regency of the late Sahibzada Safdar Ali Khán's mother and wives, who are heirs to his estate, which is worth fourteen or fifteen lakhs of rupees. The Council has not only stopped the pension of Rs. 2,000 a month which was paid to him, but has called upon his four heirs, above referred to, to make over the estate to it, offering to pay monthly allowances to them for their expenses. But the Sahibzada's three widows are educated and intelligent ladies and can manage the estate very well with the help of old servants. They declined to comply with the request of the Council, and therefore on the 11th April the Council issued a proclamation threatening to take forcible possession of all the property, and placed a guard at their house, who did not allow even water-carriers, washermen or sweepers to enter the house. The ladies are harassed in this way, with a view to force them to surrender the estate. But the proceedings of the Council are quite illegal and unjust.

II.—Administration.

Rahbar. April 24th, 1893.

Sir Griffith Evans' speech on the Budget.

3. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th April, observes that Sir Griffith Evans' speech on the Budget in the Viceroy's Legislative Council was a very nice one. He referred to the excessive expenses in several departments and especially exposed the extravagant cost of the India Office. It is a matter for surprise and regret that the money realized from the half-starved Indian tax-payers should be so recklessly spent.

Azád. April 28th, 1893.

Levy of additional taxation.

4. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 28th April, with reference to the question of levying additional taxation to meet the deficit in the Budget, observes that Government itself has admitted that the present rate of salt duty keeps the poorer classes from using the necessary quantity of salt. The income tax, too, presses severely on the people; and as it also affects Europeans, any increase in it would be more strongly opposed by them than by natives, inasmuch as they are smarting under the loss caused by the fall in exchange. The Viceroy declared that there was room for improvement in the registration revenues. But the regis-

tration fees are already felt by people to be oppressive, and any increase in the rates would be ill-advised. Is it intended to make the registration of marriages, births, and deaths compulsory and to levy a fee? Such a measure would not only increase the burden of taxation, but would also be a source of hardship and harassment to the people. The least objectionable way to raise the necessary additional revenues is by increasing the import duties on foreign goods, especially those used by the higher classes of the community. It would be the height of folly to introduce a new tax which might suck the blood of the people. The Government of India should at once publish its new scheme of taxation with a view to elicit public opinion.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ. April 28th, 1893.

The same.

5. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th April, adverting to the deficit in the Budget, suggests that European goods, which are principally used by well-to-do people, may be more heavily taxed than at present.

HÁLAT-I-HIND. April 30th, 1893.

Taxation.

6. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 30th April, represents India as an elephant very heavily laden, the burdens being marked the Income Tax, the Court-fees, the Octroi, the Water-rate, the Road Tax, the Memorial Subscriptions, the Bribes paid to the Court employés, the Rewards given to the chaprásis and private servants of European officers, and so forth. The letter-press is as below:—

Collector.—The animal is a very docile one. Load it as you may, it will never complain.

Assistant Collector.—It will carry double its present load without murmuring. Put a few more taxes on it.

Subservient Deputy Collector.—All these taxes are just and fair. I will realize them, rejecting all objections.

SITÁRA-I-HIND. April 28th, 1893.

Administration of criminal justice.

7. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th April, states that the Joint Magistrate of Gya observed in a judgment that he had to work at the speed of a railway engine. As soon as one case was finished he had to take up another, which must be disposed of the same day. The High Court rebuked him for that remark, but he is really deserving of high praise for saying what he thinks, and not abjectly disguising his thoughts, touching the present system of administration of justice. The hardships caused by the administration of criminal justice are chiefly due to the circumstance that the District Magistrates have been invested with different kinds of powers and that Government expects each officer to do five men's work. If a Magistrate's accounts showed a deficiency of only a pie, he would be censured and ordered by Government to make good the deficiency. But if he relegated two dozen innocent men to jail, he would not be required to submit even an explanation. Hence Magistrates give their best attention to executive work, perfunctorily performing their judicial functions, which appear to involve little responsibility. To form an idea of the excessive amount of work exacted from officials, just look at Munsifs. Each Munsif must earn at least thirty thousand rupees a year on behalf of Government, and he has consequently to work eleven hours a day, disposing of each case in half an hour, on an average! Magistrates are not to examine more than six witnesses on behalf of an accused person, on an average, nor to defer cases at his request. But plaintiffs may call any number of witnesses, and apply for postponements as many times as they please. Above all, every Magistrate is expected to convict the accused in at least seventy-five cases out of every hundred tried by him. In fact, Magistrates who, justly or unjustly, convict at a higher percentage are more highly thought of and receive rapid promotion; while others, who are more conscientious, and do not recklessly convict accused persons, are condemned as incompetent. Nothing could be more reprehensible than such a state of things, which is calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the courts of justice. Mr. Wiseman, Deputy Collector, Moradabad, is very careful in the performance of his duties, and in cases sent up by the police the accused were often acquitted by him. But of late there has been a change in his attitude, which may be

due to a secret warning administered to him by the District Magistrate at the instance of the District Superintendent of Police. Men who should have been discharged or nominally punished have been sentenced to several months' imprisonment by him.

GORAKHPUR. April 9th, 1893.

Kasia sub-division, Gorakhpur district.

8. The *Gorakhpur*, of the 9th April, received on 28th idem, states that when Kuar Bharat Singh, Joint Magistrate, was in charge of the Kasia sub-division of the Gorakhpur district, he submitted a report to the effect that the work in the sub-division, which consisted of Padrauna and Hata tahsíls, was too heavy, and that a Deputy Collector should be sent to Kasia to assist him. Probably owing to his report, the Hata tahsíl was subsequently transferred to the Gorakhpur district. But a redistribution of tahsíls appears to be again under consideration. It is believed that the sub-division will be composed of Padrauna, Hata and Deoria tahsíls and two thánas of the Mahárájganj tahsíl, and placed in charge of a Joint Magistrate and a Deputy Collector. But the proposal is open to several objections. In that case the Joint Magistrate and the Deputy Collector would each be in charge of one and a-half tahsíls and one thána; but one officer cannot satisfactorily do the work of even one tahsíl. The district would consist of only three tahsíls minus two thánas; that is, would be less in extent than the sub-division, while the staff would be composed of a District Magistrate, a Joint Magistrate, two Deputy Collectors and two first class Honorary Magistrates, and would have comparatively little to do. Again, there are no shops for the sale of cloth, no grain market and no houses to be let on rent at Kasia. If the sub-division were enlarged, the court employés would be unable to get lodgings, food-grain would not be available in sufficient quantities on occasions when a dakaiti or robbery case necessitated the attendance of a large number of outsiders at one time, and litigants would have to bring pleaders from Gorakhpur on payment of heavy fees. Under these circumstances, the editor is of opinion that the sub-division should consist of the whole of Padrauna tahsíl and half of Hatta tahsíl, and that the sub-divisional officer should be given a Deputy Collector to help him.

RAHBAR. April 24th, 1893.

Kashipur tahsíl, Naini Tal district.

9. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th April, complains that Kashipur, which is a tahsíl in the Naini Tal district, is in charge of a Naib Tahsíldár, who exercises the powers of a Magistrate and Assistant Collector of the third class, and that all suits which are beyond his jurisdiction have to be filed by people before a Deputy Collector at Naini Tal, to their great trouble and expense, the distance between the two places being 40 miles. The Deputy Collector had better be permanently located at Kashipur. Again, Kashipur is a municipality which has an income of Rs. 10,000 a year. The Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal is the president of the board, and the Deputy Collector above referred to is the secretary. During the year they pay one or two short visits to Kashipur and hold one or two meetings of the board. Of course, the secretary has always his office with him at Naini Tal. Hence it will be seen that the municipal administration is a farce and does more harm than good to the people. Proper arrangements have not been made for even the cleanliness and lighting of streets, as might be expected. There is generally a delay of months in the grant of permission to men who wish to rebuild their houses which fall during the rains. Plainly, an official who does not spend more than a week or two at Kashipur is not the proper man to be secretary of the municipal board. If no member is duly qualified for the secretaryship, Babu Puran Chander Mukarji, Assistant Surgeon, Kashipur, should be appointed to the post. The Commissioner should give prompt attention to the matter.

HINDUSTÁNI. April 26th, 1893.

Punishment of landholders in connection with the supply of provisions to troops, Sitapur.

10. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 26th April, states that Sir Philip Hutchins declared from his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council that Tahsíldárs were not required to make special arrangements for the supply of provisions to the camps of officers or troops at places situate close to markets. But although the troops were encamped near Thompsonganj in Sitapur, the landholders living many miles away were ordered to provide supplies far in excess of the quantity actually required; and those among them who were unable to comply with the demand, no matter for what reason, were fined. Sir Philip Hutchins should see how the law in this matter is enforced.

Ázád.
April 28th, 1893.

Alleged prohibition to the growing of sugarcane crops by landholders in Oudh.

11. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 28th April, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that some landholders in Oudh have forbidden their tenants to grow sugarcane crops, apparently in order that on the occasion of the impending revision of settlement they may be able to represent the soil to be of an inferior class. But they cannot possibly deceive the settlement officers in this way, particularly as the old village records will bear ample testimony against them. The prohibition being injurious to cultivators, the Deputy Commissioners should inquire into the matter.

Nyáya Sudhá.
April 24th, 1893.

A public meeting held at Nagpur in connection with the Indian Councils Act.

12. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Nagpur), of the 24th April, refers to a public meeting lately held at Nagpur under the presidency of Mr. C. Narayan Swami Naidu. The meeting resolved to send a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the inhabitants of the Central Provinces might be empowered to nominate at least one non-official member to represent them in the Viceroy's Legislative Council; and also to forward a congratulatory address to Sir William Wedderburn on his election as a Member of Parliament.

Hindustáni.
April 26th, 1893.

Erection of a Hindu temple at Khairabad, Sitapur district.

13. A correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 26th April, states that Lála Banke Lál, banker, Khairabad, demolished an old house owned by him, and built a temple in its place without obtaining permission from the municipal board. When the structure was completed the Lála applied for permission to construct a *chabutra* or platform in front of the building. The Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsíldár inspected the spot and objected to the erection of the temple without the permission of the board. A few days later the Lála was summoned by the Tahsíldár, who sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, to 10 days' simple imprisonment: he was, moreover, ordered to demolish the new wall to the west, on the ground that it was built two feet nearer to the street than the old one, and to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or, in default, to undergo a day's simple imprisonment for every day that the wall was not removed. The Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsíldár more than once saw the temple when it was under construction, but never raised any objection. The Lála has been paying a fine of Rs. 5 per day, and the orders of the Tahsíldár have created dissatisfaction among the Hindus of Khairabad. The editor remarks that if the Lála did not previously obtain permission for the erection of the temple, the Tahsíldár was right in fining him, but was not justified in threatening him with imprisonment in default of payment, as the Municipal Act does not authorize imprisonment. The total amount of fines for the continuance of a nuisance cannot exceed Rs. 50. It may be hoped the Deputy Commissioner will not wound the religious feelings of the Hindus by insisting on the demolition of the wall of the temple, unless there be any very serious objections to its retention.

Tohfa-i-Hind.
April 27th, 1893.

Hardwár fair.

14. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th April, praises Sir Charles Crosthwaite for the introduction of the necessary sanitary reforms at Hardwár, and censures the priests there, who obtain large sums of money from the pilgrims, but do not spend a farthing in providing the necessary comforts for them. It is a matter of satisfaction that public-spirited Hindus like Rai Suraj Mal Jhunjhunwala have come forward to share the cost of the sanitary reforms with Government. This year excellent arrangements were made by Government, and the fair passed off quietly. The management of the fair was entrusted to able and sympathetic officials, and overcrowding in houses was prevented.

Oudh Akhbár.
April 29th, 1893.

Appointment of the Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I., as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

15. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 29th April, expresses great joy at the appointment of the Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I., as Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, bestows high encomiums on him, and observes that he enjoyed considerable popularity among all classes of people in Oudh, to whom he was a true friend and well-wisher. The inhabitants of the Central Provinces could not get a better

successor to their present able and sympathetic Chief Commissioner, Sir A. P. MacDonnell.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR. April 26th, 1893.

Appointment of Muhammad Ishak Khán as District and Sessions Judge, Rae Bareli.

16. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 26th April, expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Muhammad Ishak Khán, Joint Magistrate, as District and Sessions Judge of Rae Bareli, and observes that Sir Charles Crosthwaite is entitled to the gratitude of the whole Muhammadan community for elevating a Musalmán to a high post.

HÁLAT-I-HIND. April 30th, 1893.

Transfer of Sayyid Zain-ul-Abdin, Manager of estates under the Court of Wards, Allahabad, to Agra.

17. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 30th April, in a facetious article, expresses satisfaction at the transfer of Sayyid Zain-ul-Abdin, Deputy Collector, and Manager of estates under the Court of Wards, Allahabad, to Agra; and observes that he served at Allahabad continuously for 24 years. He managed to gain the good-will of every Collector, received the title of Khán Bahádur, and succeeded in getting his relations appointed to high posts in the public service.

GORAKHPUR. April 9th, 1893.

Apprentices in courts.

18. The *Gorakhpur*, of the 9th April, received on the 28th idem, states that, in accordance with the Circular of the High Court, young men who hold the middle class examination certificates have been engaged as apprentices in courts. They work without pay, on the understanding that they will receive appointments on the occurrence of vacancies. But it is to be regretted that when any posts become vacant they are given to outsiders. This involves an injustice to the apprentices and makes Government liable to the charge of breach of promise. Government should remedy the evil.

HINDUSTÁN. May 2nd, 1893.

Use of Nágri in Behar.

19. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd May, highly approves of the orders recently issued by Sir Charles Elliott regarding the use of the Nágri character in the courts in Behar, and hopes Sir Charles Crosthwaite will also see his way to the adoption of Nágri as the court language in these provinces. The villagers in these provinces are exposed to great inconvenience in finding out the contents of summonses and other papers which they receive written in Urdu.

III.—EDUCATION.

TOHFA-I-HIND. April 27th, 1893.

Persian entrance and middle class courses.

20. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th April, publishes a communication from a student who condemns Persian literature as calculated to encourage drunkenness, immorality, sensuality, gross exaggeration, lying, flattery, infidelity, and so forth; and observes that Sadi's *Gulistán*, which is so highly thought of and is so widely read, contains very objectionable matter in the fifth chapter. Even the Persian readers prescribed with great care by the School Text-Book Committee are not free from objectionable passages, and the writer quotes some verses from the Ganjina-i-khird or the Persian Entrance Course and the Pairáya-i-khird and the Sarmá-i-khird or the Persian Middle Class Courses, to which he takes exception. He alleges that such objectionable passages are not to be found in English and Sanskrit school books, and urges that Persian should not be taught in schools.

NÁGRI NIRAD. April 27th, 1893.

Zila School, Mirzapur.

21. The *Nágri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 27th April, regrets to notice that Mirzapur has lately been very unlucky. The inhabitants of the Mirzapur district have been deprived of their arms, and the Mirzapur Municipality has not received the privilege, granted to others, of electing members of the Provincial Legislative Council. Now, the Mirzapur Zila School is threatened with a misfortune. The Director of Public Instruction lately paid a visit to the school and recommended to the district board the separation of the English and the Oriental branches and the location of the latter in a separate hired house. The board has appointed a sub-committee to consider the subject. The recommendation of the Director is based on the ground that there is overcrowding in the school building, and that there are frequent disputes between Babu Rám

Rup Ghosh, the present Headmaster, and the teachers in the Oriental Department. If the building be really insufficient for the requirements of the school, another small house may be constructed close by, at a cost of one or two thousand rupees. As regards quarrels between Babu Rám Rup Ghosh and the subordinate teachers, he has got almost all the old teachers transferred. If the Oriental Department were removed, there would be nothing to prevent him from quarrelling with the subordinate teachers in the zila school, properly so called. The remedy for these disputes is, not to remove the Oriental Department, but to punish the guilty parties. The *Nágri Nirad* is afraid that if the school were split up in the way proposed, both the English and the Oriental branches might suffer, inasmuch as the latter would cease to be controlled by the educational authorities, and Government might abolish the former altogether, there being already two other schools, the Mission and the Jubilee Schools. Hence it may be hoped the sub-committee will give its best attention to the subject. If the separation of the Oriental Department from the zila school be found unavoidable, the Oriental Department ought to be allowed to occupy the school building which was constructed from the funds raised for that department by Maulvi Habib-ullah, late Subordinate Judge, from public subscriptions.

IV.—Railway and Post-office.

Hindustán. April 27th, 1893.

Grievances of railway passengers.

22. A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th April, refers to the difficulties which third class passengers have to encounter at railway stations in obtaining tickets, owing to overcrowding, and urges that railway tickets should be supplied at post-offices. There being no privies and urinals in third class carriages, passengers are unable to satisfy the calls of nature for a long time, and are consequently liable to get ill. It is surprising that Government, which is so anxious to introduce sanitary reforms into towns and villages, should be so utterly indifferent to such a source of trouble and sickness among railway passengers. It is necessary to reduce the maximum number of seats in a compartment to six.

Indian Graphic, April 30th, 1893.

Need for privies in intermediate and third class railway carriages.

23. A correspondent of the *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 30th April, praises the North-Western Railway and the Bengal-North-Western Railway authorities for providing privies in the intermediate class carriages, and asks the East Indian and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Officers to follow suit. Privies are equally needed in the third class carriages.

Almora Akhbár, April 24th, 1893.

District dâk, Almora.

24. The *Almora Akhbár* of the 24th April, referring to the rumour regarding the transfer of the management of the district dâk from the District Officer to the Postal Department, protests against the proposal, on the ground that the present system works satisfactorily and that a 3 per cent dâk cess is levied from the cultivators; and urges that the present arrangements should not be disturbed, at least during the existing settlement.

V.—Local and Miscellaneous.

Sitára-i-Hind. April 28th, 1893.

Bad characters at Moradabad.

25. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th April, complains that there are four gangs of bad characters at Moradabad, who cheat hundreds of people by means of the three-cards trick, and asks the Magistrate to give his attention to the matter. It is rumoured that the police are in league with them, but the editor is not disposed to believe the rumour.

Nasím i-Agra. April 30th, 1893.

Simsonganj, Agra.

26. A local correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 30th April, refers to the case of a girl nine years old, who was run over and killed by a cart at one of the gates of Simsonganj; and complains that shops have been established even at the very gates, and therefore men passing through the gates at the approach of a cart are always in danger of being run over. Moreover, all the ground inside the market has been occupied by

grain dealers, and consequently persons making purchases in the market have to do so standing on the narrow road on which heavily laden carts are constantly passing. The authorities should improve the arrangement of shops in the market with a view to prevent accidents.

ALMORA AKHBÁR. April 24th, 1893.

Gambling at Almora.

27. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 24th April, complains that gambling is carried on almost every afternoon at the Dharmshala built by the municipal board of Almora for the use of small-pox patients.

COLONEL. April 24th, 1893.

Abuse of officials in Datia by the "Colonel."

28. The *Colonel* (Moradadad), of the 24th April, abuses some officials in the service of the Mahárája of Datia, without mentioning their names.

AGRA PUNCH. April 8th and 24th, 1893.

Dispute between the proprietors of the *Akhbár-i-Islám* (Agra) and one Muhammad Nur.

29. The *Agra Punch*, in its issues of 8th and 24th April, publishes communications from Muhammad Nur, late editor of the *Akhbár-i-Islám* (Agra), whose services have been dispensed with by the proprietary of the *Akhbár-i-Islám*. He complains that the proprietors, being Government servants, are liable to prosecution under section 168 of the Penal Code.

ALLAHABAD,
The 8th May 1893.

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G. P., N.-W. P. & O.—P.D. 61—11-5-93.